



PUT  
THAT  
IN  
YOUR  
PIPE  
AND  
SMOKE  
IT

# KENTUCKY IRISH AMERICAN

El Nomo  
Wilkoe  
Union Made Cigars.

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LOUISVILLE, SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1916.

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## CASEMENT

Put On Trial For His Life Upon  
the Charge of High  
Treason.

Sir Roger Denies Receiving German  
Gold For Irish  
Revolt.

Attorney Sullivan Faints While  
Making Powerful Plea  
to Jury.

## MAKES PLEA OF NOT GUILTY

Sir Roger Casement was on Thursday found guilty of the charge of high treason in connection with the recent Irish rebellion. The jury was out a little over an hour. He was sentenced to death. Sir Roger received the sentence with the utmost composure, smiling at friends in the court room. His statement, which occupied a half hour, was a plea for the right to be tried by Irish men and for Irish nationality.

Sir Roger Casement, chief in the Sinn Féin revolt in Ireland, on Monday faced trial for his life on a charge of high treason in the High Court of Justice in London. Up to the very moment of the opening of the trial no indication was given by his counsel as to what would be the nature of the accused man's defense. Francis R. Doyle, of Philadelphia, who has been retained by Casement's family, refused to say anything beyond denying a report that his client would throw himself on the mercy of the Government.

At 10:20 o'clock a clerk in the court of the Lord Chief Justice called out: "The King versus Sir Roger Casement," while the trial of the knight who is accused of having instigated the Irish rebellion was under way. Sir Roger bowed to the Justices and the Chief Justice returned the salutation with equal formality. The prisoner stood leaning on the iron railing with folded arms, while the clerk read the long indictment. When asked if he were guilty or not guilty Sir Roger bowed and murmured something which was inaudible. His chief counsel, Alexander Sullivan, of Dublin, arose quickly and argued that the indictment set forth was "no offense known to the law" and that none of the acts specified was alleged to have taken place in any territory over which the King has any jurisdiction. After consultation the court ruled that any exceptions to the indictment in a case of such importance could be taken after the hearing without prejudice to the prisoner. Then Sir Roger made a formal plea of not guilty, speaking in firm tones. Jurors from the panel were then called forward. At 11:10 o'clock the jury was completed. The jury is composed of middle-aged men, apparently of the small merchant and clerk class. The jury was sworn three-quarters of an hour after the court sat.

Dramatic developments took place at Wednesday's session of the trial of Sir Roger Casement for high treason. Chief among these was a statement in his own defense, which Sir Roger made from the dock. Sir Roger said:

"Money was offered to me in Germany more than once, and offered liberally and unconditionally, but I rejected every suggestion of the kind and I left Germany a poorer man than when I entered it. Money I could always obtain from my own countrymen, and I am not ashamed here to acknowledge the debt of gratitude I owe to many an Irish friend and sympathizer who did freely and gladly help me when I was on the continent. I trust I have made the statement clearly and emphatically enough for all men, even my bitterest enemies, to comprehend—that a man in the newspapers is 'just another Irish traitor' may be a gentleman. The Attorney General of England thought it consistent with the traditions of which he is the public representative to make a thinly veiled allusion in his opening address to the rising in Ireland of which he brought forward no evidence in this case from first to last, and from which therefore you and I, gentlemen, as laymen would have supposed that he would scrupulously refrain from mentioning. Since the rising has been mentioned, however, I must say categorically that the rebellion was not directed from Germany, and that not one penny of German gold went to finance or assist it."

"Gentlemen, I have touched on these personal matters, because I intended as they were to reflect on my honor, they were calculated to tarnish the cause I hold so dear."

As Sir Roger made the declaration that he never had accepted German gold his voice trembled with emotion and he leaned toward the jury as though supplicating the jurors to believe his statement. "As to my pension and the honor of knighthood conferred upon me I shall say one word only. The pension I had earned by service rendered and it was assigned by law. The knighthood it was not in my power to refuse. But there are in special four misstatements given in the evidence against me, which I must refute. First, I never at any time advised Irishmen to fight with the Turks against the Russians or fight with the Germans on the west-

ern front. Second, I never asked an Irishman to fight for Germany. I have always claimed that I have no right to fight for any land but Ireland. Third, the horrible insinuations that I got my own people's rations reduced to the starvation point because they did not join the Irish brigade is an abominable falsehood. The rations were necessarily reduced throughout Germany owing to the blockade, and they were reduced for the Irish prisoners at exactly the same time and to the same extent as for the German soldiers and the entire population of Germany. The other suggestion that my men were sent to punishment camps at my instance for not joining the Irish brigade is one that I need hardly pause to refute. It is devoid of all foundation.

"Fourth, gentlemen, there is the widespread imputation of 'German gold.' I owe it to those in Ireland who are assailed with me on this very ground to nail the lie once and for all. It was published by newspapers in America. I think originating in this country, and I cabled to America instructing my American lawyer, Mr. Doyle, to proceed against those papers for libel. Those who know me know the incredible of this malicious invention, for they know from all my past records that I have never sold myself to any man or any Government and have never allowed any Government to use me. From the first moment that I landed on the continent until I came home again to Ireland I never asked or received a single penny of foreign money, either for myself or for any Irish cause or for any purposes whatsoever."

Immediately after the prisoner had finished speaking Serjt. Sullivan rose and began an eloquent address in summing up. The attorney said the charge against Sir Roger was that he had aided Germany during the war. He declared that Sir Roger was recruiting men for service in Ireland after the European war had ended and that there was no idea of giving aid to Germany. Sir Roger, he said, never had asked Irishmen to fight for Germany and not one atom of aid had been rendered to Germany. Serjt. Sullivan asserted the plan was that an Irish brigade was to be quartered in Germany until after the war. If Germany was successful the brigade was to proceed to Ireland to strike a blow for home rule. If Germany lost the brigade was to be sent to America.

Wednesday's session of the trial was brought to a sudden and dramatic close. While summing up for the defense Mr. Sullivan collapsed as he was in the midst of an impassioned appeal, and the court adjourned until Thursday morning.

## HAPPILY WEDDED.

The marriage of Miss Kathleen O'Doherty Ewing and Lee Standcliffe Read was solemnized Wednesday morning with a solemn high mass at the Church of St. Louis Bertrand. The ceremony was performed by the Very Rev. Father Crowley, O. P., the bride being given in marriage by her uncle, Judge Matthew O'Doherty. Miss Lucille Rielly was the maid of honor, and the ushers were Messrs. Louis Hackett and Rees Dickson. The bride wore a charming costume of white tulle over chiffon, mounted over white satin, cut V neck, with bertha and flounce of lace. Her tulle veil was arranged with orange blossoms in cap effect, worn off the face, and fell in graceful folds to the end of her long train. She carried a shower bouquet of white sweet peas and lilies of the valley. The maid of honor was attired in pink tulle with pink chiffon sleeves, with hat of pink and lavender chiffon, and carried a shower bouquet of pink and lavender sweet peas. After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was given at the home of the bride's uncle, Judge Matthew O'Doherty, and Mrs. O'Doherty, for the bridal party and the immediate family.

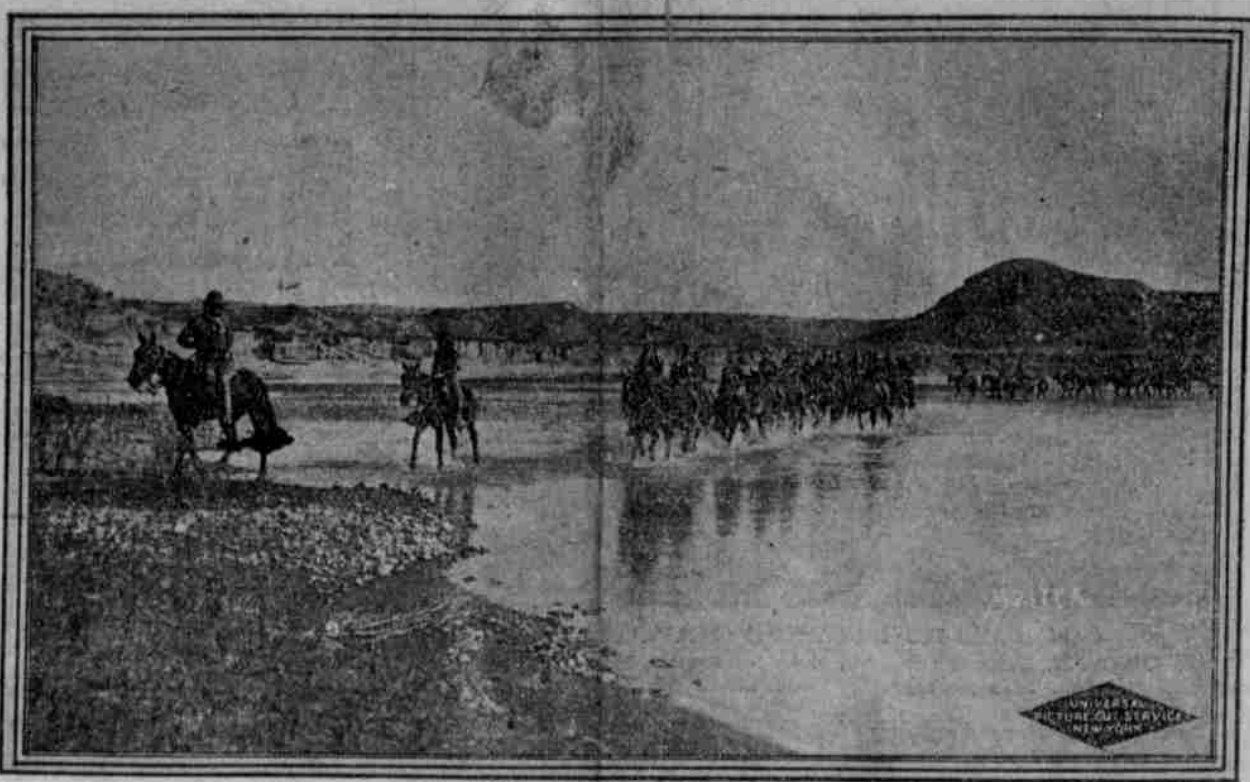


## VICE PRESIDENT.

Hon. Thomas R. Marshall, re-nominated by the Democratic party.

## YOUNG SOLDIER'S BRIDE.

Wednesday morning at St. Brigid's church Miss Eleanor O'Connell became the bride of Aloysius Schulten, a member of Company E, First Kentucky Infantry. Rev. Father Jansen, the pastor, performed the ceremony. The young soldier failed to pass the physical examination last week and thought he had been discharged. Therefore there was much surprise when he was ordered on the eve of the wedding to report at the Army. Capt. Colston heard the case and granted leave to Schulten, upon condition that he report soon after the wedding ceremony had been performed.



MAJOR LANGHORNE AND TROOPS CROSS THE RIO GRANDE.  
Major Langhorne, extreme left, at the head of Troops A and B of the Eighth United States Cavalry, leading his command across the Rio Grande at San Jacinto in chase of the bandits.

## EDUCATORS.

Distinguished Gathering at the  
Thirteenth Annual Meeting  
at Baltimore.

Apostolic Delegate, Cardinals  
and Prominent Church  
Dignitaries Present.

Great Satisfaction Is Expressed  
Over Generous Hospitality  
of People.

## RECEIVE HOLY FATHER'S BLESSING

Catholic educators and men prominent in educational work from all parts of the country gathered in Baltimore this week for the thirteenth annual convention of the Catholic Educational Association, which opened there on Tuesday morning and closed there on Thursday afternoon. Besides the Apostolic Delegate and Cardinals Gibbons, who were present at different sessions, many other church dignitaries were in attendance, thus lending their support to a movement which has at heart the closest and most vital interests of the church. A pleasant feature of the convention was the presence of Rev. Bishop O'Connell, of Richmond, the first President General of the association, whose efforts in the early days were such a strong factor in the growth and stability of the organization.

Nearly all the delegates had arrived Monday, when Executive sessions and committee meetings were held. On Tuesday morning the delegates and visitors attended a mass at the Cathedral of the Assumption. Right Rev. Owen B. Corrigan, D. D., V. G., Auxiliary Bishop of Baltimore, welcomed the delegates in a few happy words. Immediately after mass the convention was opened in Calvert Hall assembly room, with an address by the President General, Right Rev. Bishop Shahan, rector of the Catholic University. The report of the Secretary General, Rev. Francis V. Howard, L. L. D., and of the Treasurer, General, Rev. Francis T. Moran, D. D., were then presented, and after the appointment of committees and the transaction of routine business, the first paper of the convention was heard. It was read by V. Rev. Thomas E. Shields, Ph. D., professor of education at the Catholic University, on the subject of the present condition of education in the United States. Tuesday afternoon was entirely given over to departmental meetings.

Wednesday's meetings began with that of the College department, mathematics and science section of which held a conference at 9 o'clock. At noon a general meeting of all members of the association was held for the election of officers, and in the evening Rev. M. J. Ahern, S. J., as Chairman, presented the report of the Committee on Educational Legislation. Business took up the larger part of Thursday's sessions—reports, resolutions, elections of officers, etc.

The visit of the Apostolic Delegate, Magr. John Bonzano, at Wednesday's session, was an occasion of much pleasure to all in attendance. He spoke earnestly of the work of the association, and commended the efforts of all who have worked so hard to make it a success. He prophesied great things for its future efforts. He was the guest of honor at dinner that day at St. Mary's Seminary, where the Executive Board of the association and the members of the Seminary department dined with him by invitation of the President of the Seminary.

In response to a cablegram conveying to the Holy Father Benedict XV. the fealty of the delegates in attendance at the thirteenth annual convention, a reply was read on Thursday in which the Pope's blessing was bestowed on the convention, the delegates and all who

strive to further the interests of Catholic education.

A most cordial reception was given the beloved Cardinal Gibbons on his visit to the general session on Thursday, when he gave a brief, spontaneous and heartfelt address and brought the thirteenth annual meeting of the Catholic Educational Association to a close. The delegates greeted the Cardinal and thanked him for the deep interest which he had manifested in the convention, as well as his kind and unflinching support of the work of the association.

Great satisfaction was expressed on all sides over the success of the generous hospitality of the Christian Brothers and of the Catholic educators and people of Baltimore.

## ORPHAN PICNIC.

The last meeting before the Fourth of July orphans' picnic was held Monday night, and the enormous crowd that gathered to take part in the important work of the evening taxed the Knights of Columbus Hall to its utmost capacity. Enthusiasm and good spirit prevailed and every one predicted a great success. All parishes with few exceptions have been represented at the weekly meetings and the following answered to the roll call: Blessed Sacrament, St. Cecilia, St. George, Holy Name, St. John's, St. Louis Bertrand, St. Michael, St. Patrick's, St. Philip Neri, St. Agnes, St. Ann's, St. Bridget's, St. Charles Borromeo, St. Francis of Rome, Holy Cross, St. James, St. Leo's, St. Mary Magdalen, Church of Our Lady, St. Paul, Sacred Heart.

Inspiring addresses were delivered by Rev. T. L. Crowley, O. P., pastor of St. Louis Bertrand's, and Rev. J. T. Hill, pastor of St. Ann's church. "You are trying to let more sunshine into the lives of the orphans," said Father Crowley. "It is a noble work. You are striving to give these children a chance to enjoy the same things you enjoy. Your efforts in this society have been a source of emulation to me. I have been surprised at the wonderful organization in charge of the picnic. I am proud of the fact that our branch has been the banner one in the city, but we will promise to do even more in the future."

Father Hill said: "You are now almost at the goal, and you are working hard, running fast; but if there is one thought I would impress upon you it is this: Do not rest on your laurels, but for God. In doing it for God you will thereby do more for the orphans. I know you are doing it for that intention, but it is simply a reminder. On one occasion when our Lord was asked on a most profound subject his apostles were trying to put the children aside until He finished, but He said, 'Forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven.' He loved them to climb upon his knee and put their little arms around his neck. Doing your work for the Lord Jesus Christ, who loves little children so much, I am sure you can not but succeed, and we will pray for the success of your labors."

Numerous donations were reported to the committees Monday evening. The donors will be thanked after the picnic in letters sent by the proper officers of the society, and their names and donations published. Some committees have already secured as much as \$150 from their work.

Miss Elizabeth Hayes, for the Junior Circle of the Queen's Daughters, stated that in the afternoon there will be a May pole dance and a game of the little girls of St. Vincent's. This together with the drilling of the boys under the direction of A. J. Chappell will be interesting features of the day.

The gates will open at 9 o'clock in the morning and remain open until 11 o'clock at night. The grounds are spacious and shady and plenty of benches will be afforded for the crowd, so that they may remain all day, if desired, and their stay made pleasant and comfortable. Parents are requested to bring their little children along as amusements will be furnished for their entertainment and pleasure. Tickets of admission are twenty-five cents and children under fourteen will be admitted free. There will be music by an excellent band, and no one need bring any lunch to the grounds, for the Chairman of the Dairy Lunch Committee believes he will have sufficient to feed the whole city of Louisville and at a nominal price.

## BULL MOOSERS

In No Mood to Rally to the Support of Republican Nominee Hughes.

Progressives Kicking Themselves For Following Rough Rider Blindly.

Not Exerting Themselves to Again Line Up With Republican Party.

## LIVELY CONTEST FOR CONGRESS

The old saying that "time heals all wounds" is not being borne out very strongly in the present political situation. The Bull Moosers and former Roosevelt followers are not warming up very strongly to the candidacy of Hughes, and as they realize more and more how basely they were deserted by their former idol the feeling against him is as pronounced as the self-humiliation. It goes against the grain of the average man most strongly to realize that he has been lincensed or flim-flammed, and the spectacle of the Progressives left high and dry in convention at Chicago holding the bag can not easily be forgotten. The delegates and Progressive supporters at Chicago were placed in the same attitude as the disappointed bride "waiting at the church," and the little bulletins sent from time to time by Roosevelt while he was hoping against hope to stampede the Republican convention were but old comfort for his blind followers who had never been able to size him up for his true value. Marching through the blinding rain, putting up with the discomforts of crowded hotels at enormous expense, while Roosevelt was planning to desert them, is a picture that they will not easily forget and no glossing over by the hired orators will convince them otherwise than that Teddy played them for suckers and each individual believes that he played the chief sucker role.

From different parts of the country comes the statement that this and that body of Progressives will not follow Roosevelt's dictation as to the support of Hughes, and then again many of the Republican leaders are beginning to believe that the Republican nominee is not of the type that will stir up enthusiasm. His nomination was not popular with the convention delegates, writers and political critics agreeing that the announcement of his victory received the coldest reception in convention history. The statements he has issued thus far in regard to Americanism and preparedness are of the stereotyped kind and do not have the true patriotic ring to them. It remains to see if the great American people will vote for a man of the cold sphinx-like type; it is a certainty that they will hardly inconvenience themselves to hear his addresses, as the announcement of a speech by the Republican nominee in any town or vicinity in the country just now would not bring together the enthusiastic gatherings that are characteristic of political campaigns. Wilson will prove the most popular figure of the two, and if it hadn't been for his anti-German policy and mistaken policy in Mexico it would not be hard to predict the outcome. As it is there is a doubt.

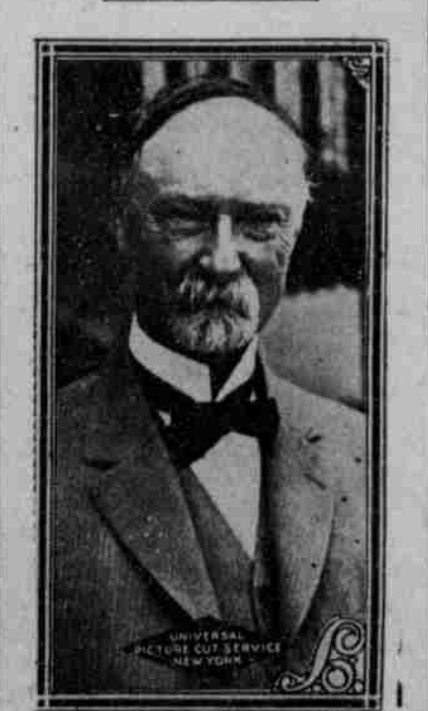
Here in Louisville the situation from the Republican-Progressive standpoint is pretty muddled. Burton Vance, the local Bull Moose leader, returned from Chicago far from being satisfied, and his followers may be a disturbing element in the Congressional race. There are four in the field for the Republican nomination, Dr. Ben Bruner, Major W. C. Owens, Frank Fairleigh and Dr. Lewis Ryan. Dr. Bruner will receive some of the Progressive support and several of the Men's Federation leaders help because of his prohibition views. Major Owens will have no certain backing, but will depend upon his ability as a campaigner for success. Frank Fairleigh will have the support of the Chilton-Searcy machine,

which just now controls Republican politics absolutely. Fairleigh was selected as a substitute for Judge DuRelle, who was supposed to enter the race, but it is rumored that his defeat for the same office several years ago made him gun-shy and all to gain. The fourth starter, Dr. Lewis Ryan, is far and away the strongest man in the race, having the solid support of the colored voters, and in addition "Doc" is a good fellow with lots of friends throughout the district. The Chilton-Searcy machine will have to be at its best to beat him in the opinion of political students.

Representative Will Perry will be a candidate to succeed Senator Sam Robertson in the Thirty-eighth district this fall and his splendid record in the lower house entitles him to the Democratic nomination without opposition. He will be opposed in the general election by Theodore Diehl, who was a Bull Moose candidate for Alderman on the Axton ticket in 1913. Axton will back Diehl in his race, this being in line with his policy to have his former supporters obtain a foothold in the Republican party and assist him in getting the Republican nomination for Mayor next year. It is said that the former Bull Moose leader will have big financial backing, but is evidently overlooking one important thing—a defeated candidate, like a pugilist, never comes back and a party deserter can not obtain recognition from his old associates. Roosevelt's fate being a warning to Axton.

## EXCLUDES ULSTER COUNTIES.

A Nationalist convention of representatives from the six counties of Ulster which would be excluded from the operation of home rule for the period of the war under the plan of David Lloyd-George met at Belfast on Friday and by a vote of 475 to 265 accepted Lloyd-George's scheme. John Redmond, Nationalist leader, and Joseph Devlin thus secured a narrow marginal triumph, but virtually a two-thirds majority vote. This striking vote on the part of the Nationalists from counties especially affected by home rule means that a settlement of the situation virtually is in sight, as the Ulster Unionists already have accepted Lloyd-George's plan. Since this is the decision of Irishmen who will be excluded from the operations of home rule and who thus are principally concerned, it is not expected that any further serious opposition to the proposals will be made. The most powerful of all arguments that recommend the adoption of the settlement proposals was the clear intimation in the convention that John Redmond had staked his position and career upon acceptance by the convention of his advice. Joseph Devlin declared that the Ulster Nationalist leaders were resolved to stand or fall with Redmond. Speeches denouncing partition were more fervent in tone than those which supported the recommendations of acceptance. Priests, who formed a large proportion of the 700 delegates, were almost all for rejecting the plan. John Dillon said he would not shed a tear if the convention rejected the proposed settlement, but that in view of all circumstances and the changed situation which the rebellion had brought about, he felt certain that it was for the advantage of the cause of Ireland.



HON. CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS.  
Nominated by the Republican party for Vice President.

## POPE WOULD HELP.

From Rome the Associated Press reports that Pope Benedict held a lengthy conference Saturday with the Spanish Ambassador. It is reported that he discussed the advisability of asking King Alfonso of Spain to mediate between the United States and Mexico. His Holiness views with the greatest regret the possibility of war between the two American republics. The Pope, since the beginning of the European war, has looked to the United States as the power most likely to take an effective step for peace in Europe at the proper time and to invoke respect for international law and the laws of humanity and all belligerents. He believes the United States would find it difficult to make a move for European peace while itself at war with Mexico. The Pope's advisers have told him that the King of Spain probably would prove acceptable to the United States if the American Government was willing to consider mediation. A wireless news agency dispatch circulated in London was to the effect that Pope Benedict would appeal to President Wilson and Gen. Carranza in an earnest endeavor to avoid war.

## ENDORSED

Sanity of the Catholic View on  
Eugenics Conclusively  
Shown.

Long Ago Did Church Throw  
Safeguards Around  
Marriage.

A Noted Psychiatrist Declares  
Forcefully Against Extreme  
Legislation.

## BALANCE WHEEL OF PROGRESS

The church is the balance wheel of human progress. Her quiet self-possession in the midst of great popular clamor for extreme reform has become proverbial. Calmly she points out the error and the danger in the radical demand of any particular place or period and at the same time recognizes its element of truth. Her own programme she can always show has long ago anticipated the need and provided for it. The widespread eugenic movement for the regulation of the marital relationship was a recent and interesting evidence of this old story. All of a sudden certain scientific gentlemen had awakened to the fact that all marriages were not productive of healthy or desirable offspring, and legislation of the extreme type was proposed by the great remedy. The State was to decide as to who should be married and who should not, and a compulsory physical examination was demanded for those about to enter upon the state matrimony.

Catholic thought could not agree with such a proposal. It pointed to the fact that the church had always recognized that there were certain marriages which, because of the evil results to health and morals of the offspring, were prohibited by the natural law. Their prevention was to be the work of moral restraint and education among the people rather than by arbitrary action of the State. As a last resource the State might indeed and should impose certain restrictive regulations for the common good, but these must not go too far. The church itself, through its century-old battle against vice, had been and is the greatest eugenic force in history. Of course, it did not, as all please the gentlemen advocating the panacea-legislation. The church had for another time clearly outlived its "medieval" usefulness. Alas for them, the pendulum is swinging back again at this very early day. In the Survey of June 3, a very instructive article by Dr. Adolph Meyer, of John Hopkins University, vindicates the Catholic view. Dr. Meyer, it is well to note, is hailed by that journal as one of our greatest psychiatrists. He emphatically declares that "the condition from heredity study can not be codified in the form of legislation. A careful student of the literature and of the facts of eugenics realizes the complexity of the problem and that we should be cautious about pushing everything to the point of legislative enactment." Even many of those of a so-called tainted strain can marry if proper care be exercised in the choice of a partner. Education is indeed needed and the prevention of undesirable matings. There is a sane remedy for this, however. "The first help," he says, "is protection of the foolish against playing with the holiest of all sacraments—marriage." He points to the regulations in force in Switzerland, that "no marriage license is valid that has not been posted for three weeks by the civil authorities and published in the newspapers." It is this which he recommends for this country. "Runaway matches and marrying parsons," he says, "have no place under such conditions."

Here we have a strong, unqualified endorsement of the stand which the church has taken. Long ago did she throw this suggested safeguard around marriage in the publication of the bans, three successive Sundays before the ceremony. Among the so-called "bleeders" of a mountain village in Switzerland do we see a whole section of the people under the influence of Catholic thought stamping out the disease with which they were afflicted—not by legislation—but by a voluntary vow of chastity. That is the way she has succeeded—by education and persuasion among the people. And when the doctor adds that he does not on the other hand wish to encourage "intentionally childless marriage," but that this problem should be met by a "greater measure of economic security among all classes," he again voices the attitude of the church on this subject. Certainly it is instructive to see one of such prominence in his science writing in this vein. His expression, the Survey declares, "is a call to clear, courageous thinking, away from the exaggerated fears founded on insufficient knowledge and also away from the false optimism founded on unwillingness to face the truth." It goes a long way, it also may be added, to show the sanity and practical applicability of Catholic truth. C. B. of C. V.

## LOUISVILLE GRADUATES.

At the commencement exercises at St. Francis Semaphic College, Mount Airy, Ohio, two Louisville boys, Robert Heinemann and Clarence Schroeber, were graduated. Heinemann was the valedictorian for the class.